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vicinity, including Fiske Warren, Edward H. Clement, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. H. Bryant, Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Crooker, Rev. C. W. Wendte, Miss Helen H. Seabury, Dr. and Mrs. O. P. Gifford and Rev. and Mrs. J. L. Tryon.

After the dinner itself was over Dr. Trueblood, with a brief, appreciative introduction, presented Dr. Jordan as the speaker of the evening. He said that one of the most encouraging features of the movement for world peace to-day is the deep and wide hold which the subject is taking on educational circles, as shown by the extended observation of the 18th of May in the schools, the organization and work of the Intercollegiate Peace Association, the American School Peace League, the peace prize contests in the schools and colleges, and the participation in the movement, in some form, of some two hundred of the higher institutions of learning.

Dr. Jordan was in Boston as president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and though his time was very much occupied by the calls of other societies that wanted his company either at dinners or social functions, he made it a matter of first importance to meet the American Peace Society, of which he is a vice-president.

Dr. Jordan chose for his topic "The Human Harvest," which is an expansion of his original lecture "The Blood of the Nation." The theme of his lecture has frequently been the subject of reports or reviews in the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE* and is more or less familiar to our readers. In substance, it holds that war cripples nations by killing off their best men and leaving the weaker and less efficient to reproduce the population. He applies his thesis to Greece, Rome and Spain, whose decline is accounted for by losses in war, which left behind the weaker and inferior portions of the population,—a bad human harvest.

England and the United States have both suffered, the former because of the many wars that have occurred in her imperial expansion, the latter particularly because of the Revolutionary and Civil Wars. Speaking of the Civil War, Dr. Jordan said that it would have paid us to buy from the South every negro and board him for life at ten dollars a day in such hotels as those of Boston. Dr. Jordan believes that the slaves should have been paid for in money and not in blood, a sentiment that received the hearty applause of his audience. He also carried everybody with him in a great outburst of applause when he declared in summing up his argument that "anything is better than war to a finish."

Owing to the shortness of time at his disposal, he was obliged to condense his speech in places, but recited with telling effect the more important prose passages and poetical quotations, with which latter his lecture is embellished, particularly in the portions relating to Great

Britain. The seriousness of his theme was frequently relieved in a delightful manner by his good humor. His wonderful memory recalled details with accuracy and his faculty for logical application connected them so forcibly with his main theme that his thought appealed to the audience with the force of a great sermon. His lecture seemed in its impressiveness like an entirely new contribution to the literature of the peace movement.

Superintendent Brooks and Mr. Nasmyth both spoke briefly, the latter concluding his remarks by quoting the motto of the Cosmopolitan Clubs, "Above all nations is humanity." As the meeting broke up everybody who attended it was occupied with discussing Dr. Jordan's theme, and all felt that the time had come when civilized and Christian people should unite in seeing to it that the human harvest is protected from the ravages of war, and shall forever hereafter be good.

### Editorial Notes.

On the evening of the 6th of December Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Phillips of Boston, who are greatly interested in the cause of peace and also in the question of proper food, and when and how to eat it, gave at the Twentieth Century Club rooms an uncooked food dinner, as a benefit to the American Peace Society. It was a unique and most enjoyable occasion. About one hundred and twenty-five guests sat down to the beautifully decorated tables. It is difficult to say which got the more pleasure out of the occasion, those who believe in uncooked vegetarian diet or those who do not. The best of good feeling prevailed all round, and Mr. and Mrs. Phillips were warmly congratulated on the fine success which their unselfishness and untiring efforts had made possible.

Mr. Phillips presided. The speakers were Eugene Christian, the food chemistry expert of New York, Henry L. Gideon, organist of the Temple Adath Israel of Boston, Dr. P. W. Goldsbury, John J. Enneking, the painter, and Benjamin F. Trueblood. Mr. Christian, among other things, traced the connection between bad food and bad temper. Next to the cause of universal peace, which he considered the greatest cause in the world, he placed the movement for proper food. When the people of the world had learned to eat right, it would greatly hasten the coming of the era of peace. Dr. Trueblood discussed the relation of war to food supply. Time was when hunger drove men to war. That time is now past. So far as wars are economic to-day, they are made for the expansion of markets and the increase of wealth, and not simply for the securing of food. The world was never so well fed and clothed as it is

to-day, and just in proportion as war has declined has the food supply of the world increased. If the present enormous expenditures on war preparations were discontinued, poverty would almost become a thing of the past and nobody need go hungry. The other speakers gave interesting talks, but they related rather to questions of food and eating than to that of peace.

Mr. and Mrs. Phillips have since the dinner turned over, as proceeds from it, the sum of twenty-five dollars to the American Peace Society. In sending the check for this amount, Mr. Phillips speaks of the peace cause as "one of the noblest causes that I can imagine in this day and generation."

**The Industrial Peace Foundation.** The Industrial Peace Foundation, created by ex-President Roosevelt with the Nobel Peace Prize money received by him, held its annual meeting in the Department of Commerce and Labor at Washington on December 3. Chief Justice Fuller of the Supreme Court was chosen chairman and John Mitchell, the eminent Labor representative, was made secretary. Other members of the organization present were Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture; Mr. Charles Nagel, Secretary of Commerce and Labor; Mr. Marvin Hughitt, president of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad; Hon. Seth Low and Mr. Ralph M. Easley, president and secretary of the National Civic Federation; Mr. Keefe, Commissioner General of Immigration; and Archbishop Ireland. The purpose of the Foundation, which was organized under act of Congress, approved by President Roosevelt March 2, 1907, was stated in the by-laws adopted at this meeting to be "to promote the discussion of industrial problems with the view of arriving at a better understanding between employers and employees." The Foundation provides that the members shall arrange annual conferences in Washington of representatives of capital and labor, and other conferences in cases of great industrial crises. The organization has now been completed and will begin at once to carry out the purposes for which it was created.

**A Peace Story.** Rev. A. Eugene Bartlett, pastor of the Church of the Redeemer, Chicago, one of the strong young advocates of peace in that great city, writes us as follows in regard to Irving Bacheller's latest book, "The Master":

"All who love peace and are anxious to bring about all measures that look toward the bringing in of a real brotherhood of nations will be glad to read and circulate Irving Bacheller's latest book, "The Master." Its theme is the coming of peace. It is a story of real folks and its plot makes it of compelling interest. It ought to make one hundred thousand new converts to the peace cause.

I am only asking now that you read it yourself, for I believe that if you do, there will be no need to ask you to recommend it to your friends. It is well and good to circulate the proceedings of the last Hague Conference, but there is an audience in America who will not read beyond the title page. These folks will, however, read a novel that is written by a master. We have here a great opportunity to spread the gospel of peace among the average readers of America."

**Labor for Peace.**

At the recent annual convention of the American Federation of Labor the following resolutions were adopted:

"*Resolved*, That we urge the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to use its best efforts to promote the use of arbitration, by the nations of the earth, for the adjustment of all international questions which arise and fail of adjustment through diplomatic channels. War which forces man to kill his fellow-man, war by which the many are forced to sacrifice their lives to gratify the passions of a few, is repugnant to the concepts of our civilization. We view with sincere gratification the growth of an international sentiment opposed to this barbarous method of the past, and we urge our Executive Council to use their best efforts in persisting in the development of those principles founded upon man's duty to his fellow-man, which must eventually make wars impossible through the application of the spirit and methods of arbitration and conciliation.

"*Resolved*, That this, the twenty-ninth convention of the American Federation of Labor, views with deep concern the enormous appropriations made by the Congress of the United States, so much in excess of what rigid economy would require; we urge upon our government the utmost economy of expenditure, consistent with the proper administration of the affairs of the nations, thereby lessening the taxation and adding to the comfort of the wage-earner. We further urge that any increase of revenue over the just needs of honest administration be applied to the payment of the national debt.

"*Resolved*, That copies of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, the presiding officers of the Senate and Congress, and to Chairman Tawney of the Committee of Appropriations."

The following letter, addressed December 21, by the Director of Religious Work of the Young Men's Christian Association of St. Paul to United States Senator Moses E. Clapp of Minnesota, interprets itself:

"DEAR SIR: At the Y. M. C. A. men's meeting Sunday afternoon, December 19, following an address by Governor Eberhart, in which he protested against the policy of our government in spending so many millions upon armaments, and suggested that we should protest to our representatives against the continuance of this policy, the following resolution was carried with only twenty dissenting out of a group of three hundred men:

"That we formally enter a protest against the policy

of continuing to increase the United States Navy at the present rate. And that we send such formal protest to our representatives in Congress.'

"This resolution was proposed and ably supported by Colonel Davidson, a veteran of the Civil War. The question of military expenditure was freely discussed by the men for three-quarters of an hour. It was after both sides had been presented fairly that the above resolution was passed by such a large majority.

"Judging from the sentiment expressed by this cosmopolitan group, your constituents in St. Paul, at least, wish you to raise your voice against the bill providing for two new first-class battleships, which will be introduced in this session of Congress."

That two hundred and eighty out of three hundred men, at a Sunday afternoon Y. M. C. A. meeting, after full discussion, should have joined in such a protest as the above against further increase of the navy is unusually significant. It is probable that the sentiment of opposition to further naval increase is nearly as great in the other cities of the nation as in St. Paul, if it could only properly be drawn out. We hope that every important Y. M. C. A. in the nation will at once follow the example of the St. Paul Association and enter its immediate protest against the further increase of the navy.

### News from the Field.

When the German Ambassador to Great Britain, Count Metternich, visited Manchester in the middle of November, to attend the Jubilee celebration of the Schiller Club, the Manchester Peace and Arbitration League presented to him the following address:

"The Manchester Peace and Arbitration League wish to take the opportunity of the visit of your Excellency to Manchester to express to your Excellency their high respect for his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Germany and the German nation, and to say that they cherish the hope and belief that the friendship between the British people and their cousins, the German people, will ever continue, and that the two nations will always work together for the maintenance of the peace and progress of the world."

To this address Count Metternich responded:

"Peace and goodwill amongst nations is the object which your society has in view. That is happily also an object which our respective governments and sovereigns are striving for. [Cheers.] I see in you, Mr. Nuttall, and your society powerful contributors to the desired good. I thank you much for your address."

The peace workers of Holland are considering plans for the organization of a great international exhibition at The Hague in 1913 to celebrate the opening of the Carnegie Palace of Peace. Work on the building has already been begun and is progressing as rapidly as could be expected.

Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey, Winthrop Centre, Me., has just published the twenty-second annual report of the Peace and Arbitration Department of the National W. C. T. U., of which she is Superintendent. The work of the De-

partment has been well maintained along its various lines in most of the twenty-eight States in which there are State organizations. Reports of the State organizations are included in her summary. Mrs. Bailey finds much encouragement in the general growth of peace sentiment among the masses, and in the efforts of the many organizations working for the cause. She recommends to all her State and local superintendents to try to secure in her State a court to settle labor disputes, as has been done in Maine, to make strong efforts to secure the observance of Peace Sunday, to make a special study of the immense monetary waste of war, its demoralizing influence, its effect, in the deterioration of the race, and its inadequacy to secure justice.

The Pennsylvania Peace Society held its seventy-third annual meeting in the Young Friends Auditorium, Philadelphia, on December 8. Much stress was laid by a number of the speakers on the education of the children in the principles of peace. The secretary announced that with this end in view thousands of copies of songs and poems had been distributed in the schools. The principal speakers were Mrs. Susan S. Fessenden of Boston and Mlle. Veer de Vere of Paris. It was decided to have the society coöperate in holding peace medal contests in the schools. The election of officers resulted in the selection of Judge William N. Ashman as honorary president, Elwood Roberts, president, Miss Arabella Carter, secretary, and Samuel W. Fretz, treasurer.

Hon. John W. Foster, ex-Secretary of State and first Vice-President of the American Peace Society, recently delivered, at Richmond, Ind., a notable address, in which he showed that the majority of armed conflicts are not unavoidable; that the wars of the past, particularly those of our own country, have been largely unreasonable and futile; that no war is inevitable, and that a permanent international tribunal of arbitration, which is both feasible and desirable, will be able, when backed by public sentiment, to settle all disputes that may arise among nations.

The new Pennsylvania Arbitration and Peace Society, the outcome of the permanent executive committee appointed by the Pennsylvania Peace Congress held in 1908, was formally launched on December 23, at the City Club, Philadelphia. The officers chosen are Thomas Raeburn White, president; Justice William P. Potter and Henry C. Niles, vice-presidents; Prof. William I. Hull, secretary; and thirty directors, among whom are Joshua L. Baily, William P. Wilson, Mrs. Edward W. Biddle, George Burnham, Jr., Dr. Nathan C. Schaeffer and other prominent Pennsylvania men and women.

In accordance with a resolution adopted at the Lake Mohonk Arbitration Conference last May, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of the conference, has appointed the following committee of ten to consider the matter of the more perfect organization and consolidation of the peace forces of the country: Elihu Root, Andrew Carnegie, Albert K. Smiley, Benjamin F. Trueblood, President E. D. Warfield, Lyman Abbott, Edwin D. Mead, Dean George W. Kirchwey, Dr. James Brown Scott, President Nicholas Murray Butler.

The December quarterly report of the American Branch of the International Conciliation Association